

Mitigation & Adaptation

Weather it Together:

Protecting Maryland's Historic Buildings From Flood

Maryland Historical Trust

25 May 2017



About PDP – Historic Preservation Planning



- Documentation
- Preservation Planning
- Administration of Historic Regulatory Process
- Design Guidelines
- Historic Master Planning

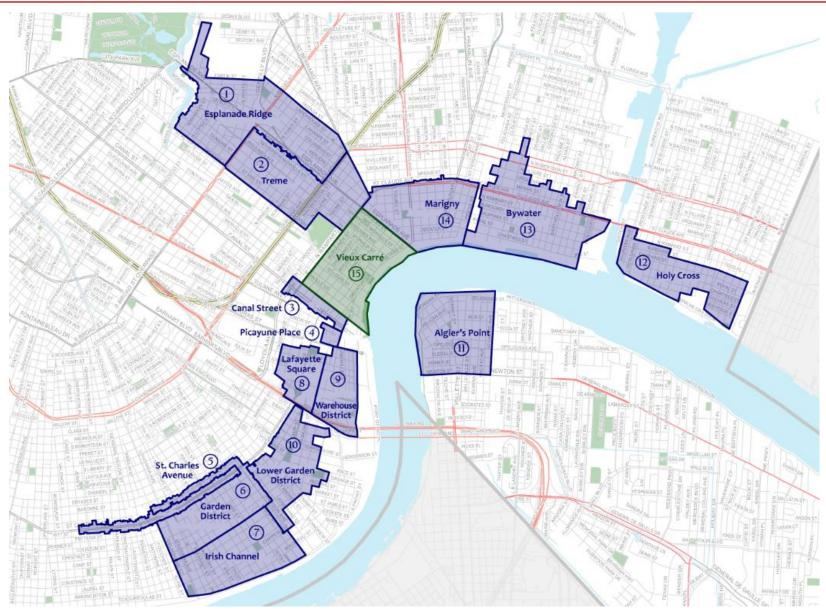










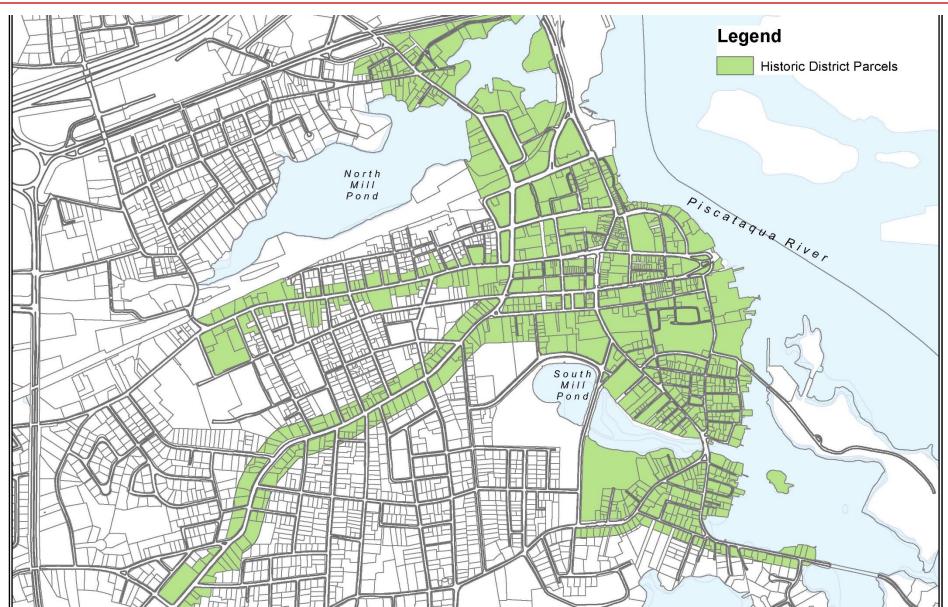








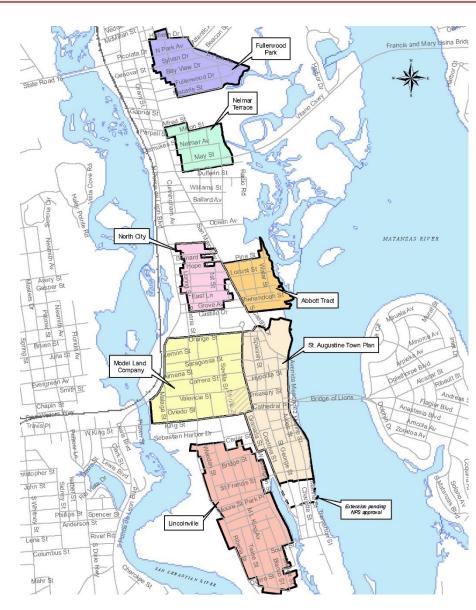








St. Augustine, Florida Current National Register Districts











Mitigation is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. In order for mitigation to be effective we need to take action now—before the next disaster—to reduce human and financial consequences later (analyzing risk, reducing risk, and insuring against risk). It is important to know that disasters can happen at any time and any place and if we are not prepared, consequences can be fatal.

-- www.fema.gov/what-mitigation



What is Mitigation



Effective mitigation requires that we *all* understand local risks, address the hard choices, and invest in long-term community well-being. Without mitigation actions, we jeopardize our safety, financial security and self-reliance.

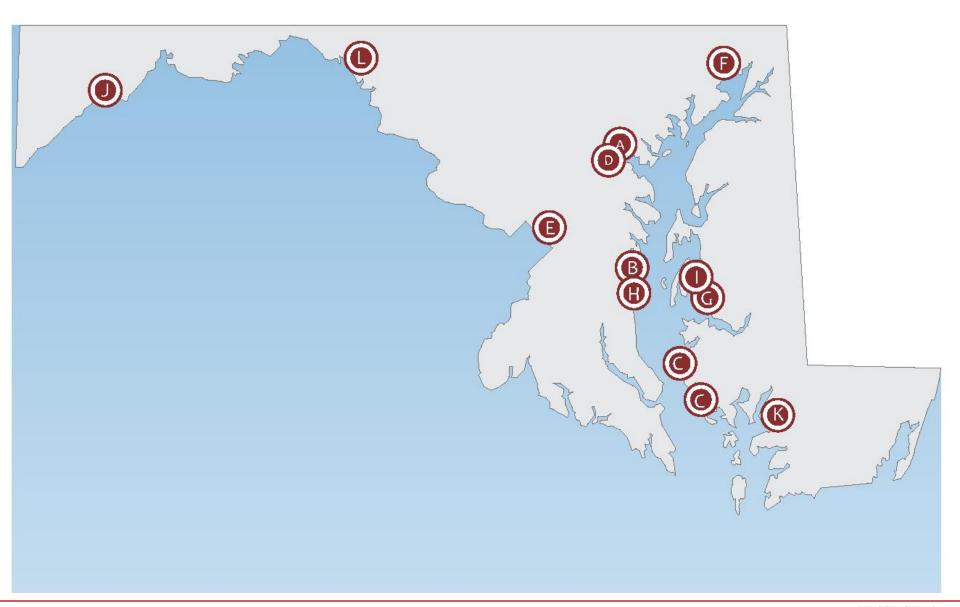
- Disasters can happen at anytime and anyplace; their human and financial consequences are hard to predict.
- The number of disasters each year is increasing but only 50% of events trigger Federal assistance.
- FEMA's mitigation programs help reduce the impact of events—and our dependence on taxpayers and the Treasury for disaster relief.

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Vulnerable Communities

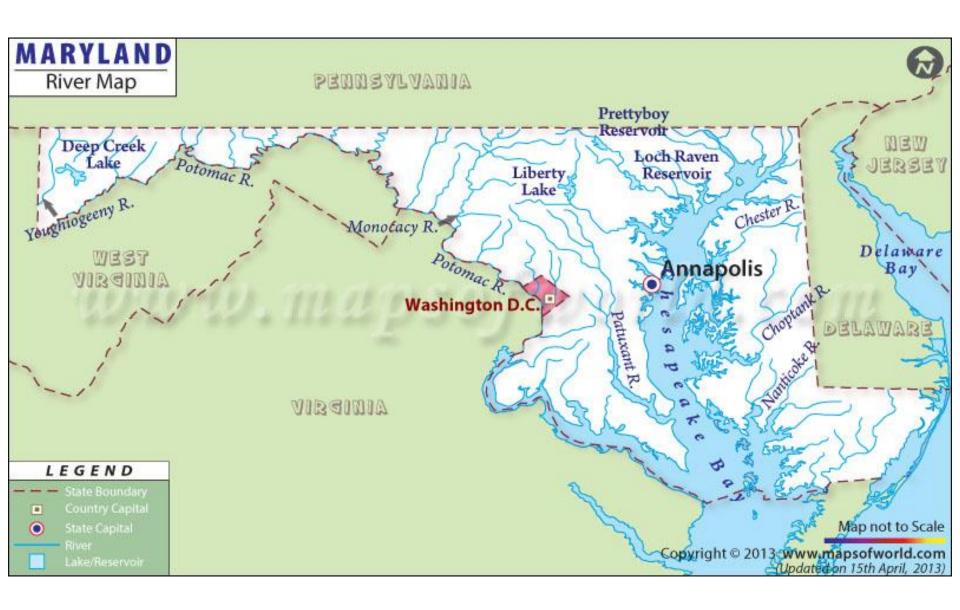






Vulnerable Communities







Mitigation Considerations



- Range of costs
- Time for implementation
- Required physical area
- Need for community buy-in
- Impact on character and integrity

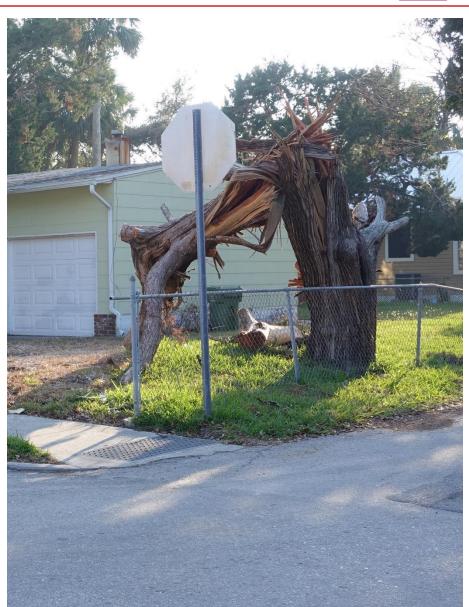




Mitigation Goals



- Safety
- Mitigate Direct Impacts
- Mitigate Secondary Impacts
- Mitigate Property Damage
- Facilitate Return to "Normal"



Mitigation Types



Community-Wide Strategies:

- Mitigate threat within timeframe
- Protect large numbers of properties, historic and non-historic
- Facilitates continued population and sense of place
- Encourages population buy-in

Building / Specific Specific Strategies:

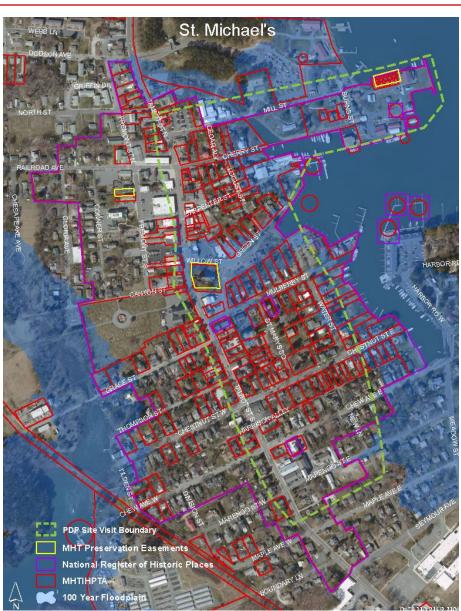
 Provides protection of personal property





Objectives:

- Mitigate threat within timeframe
- Protect large numbers of properties, historic and non-historic
- Facilitates continued population and sense of place
- Encourages population buy-in







Types:

- Shoreline / bank protection
- Stormwater system upgrades
- Utility & infrastructure improvements
- Roadway and bridge improvements





Shoreline Protection - Structural *On-shore:*

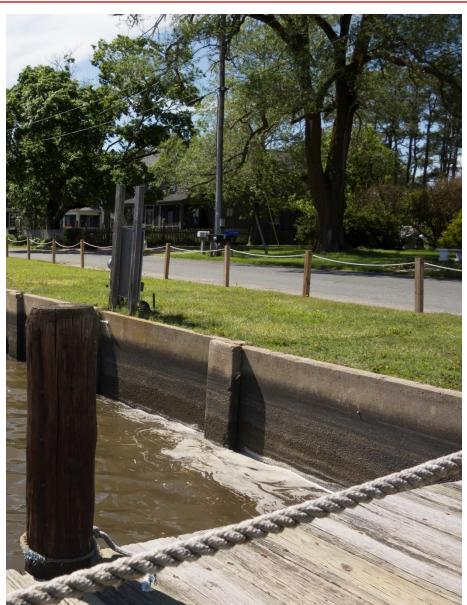
Seawalls





Shoreline Protection - Structural *On-shore:*

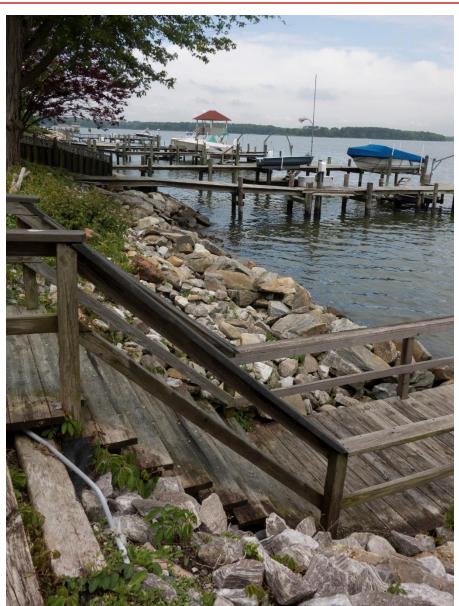
- Seawalls
- Bulkheads





Shoreline Protection - Structural *On-shore:*

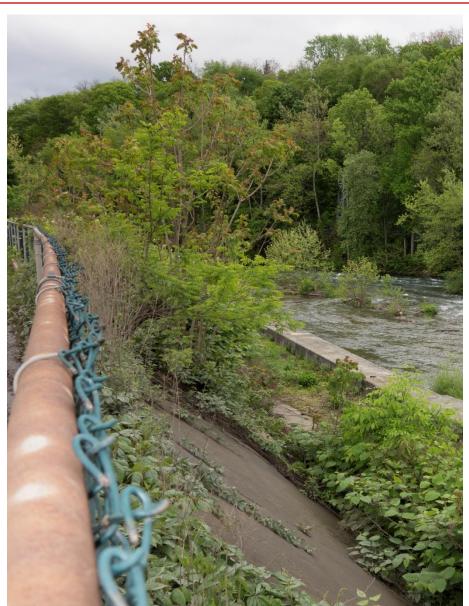
- Seawalls
- Bulkheads
- Revetments / Rip-Rap





Shoreline Protection - Structural *On-shore:*

- Seawalls
- Bulkheads
- Revetments / Rip-Rap
- Flood Barriers Levees, Dikes Embankments







Shoreline Protection - Structural

On-shore:

- Seawalls
- Bulkheads
- Revetments / Rip-Rap
- Flood Barriers Levees, Dikes Embankments
- Floodgates





Shoreline Protection - Structural

Off-shore:

Breakwaters







Shoreline Protection - Structural

Off-shore:

- Breakwaters
- Jetties







Shoreline Protection – Natural:

Wetland Reclaimation







Shoreline Protection – Natural:

- Wetland Reclaimation
- Floodplain Restoration





Shoreline Protection – Natural:

- Wetland Reclaimation
- Floodplain Restoration
- Dune Re-Establishment





Shoreline Protection – Natural:

- Wetland Reclaimation
- Floodplain Restoration
- Dune Re-Establishment
- Beach Nourishment





Stormwater Management – Engineered:

Drainage Ditches





Stormwater Management – Engineered:

- Drainage Ditches
- Stormwater Management Systems







Storwater Management – Engineered:

- Drainage Ditches
- Stormwater Management Systems
- Pumping Stations





Stormwater Management – Engineered:

- Drainage Ditches
- Stormwater Management Systems
- Pumping Stations
- Water Storage / Retention Ponds





Stormwater Management – Landscape:

Levees / Berms





Stormwater Management – Landscape:

- Levees / Berms
- Swales

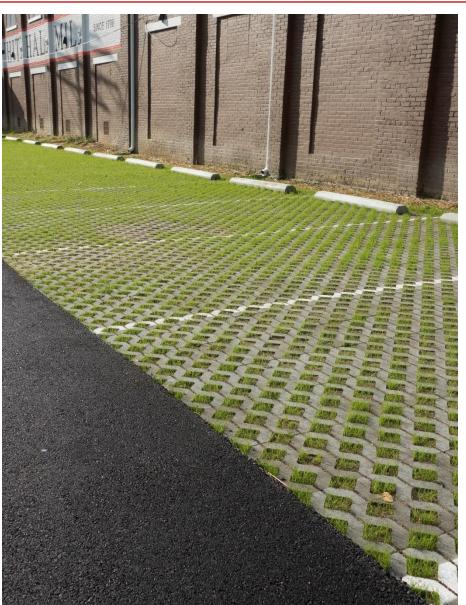






Stormwater Management – Landscape:

- Levees / Berms
- Swales
- Reducing Impervious Surfaces





Stormwater Management – Landscape:

- Levees / Berms
- Swales
- Reducing Impervious Surfaces
- Native Plantings / Rain Gardens







Utility Infrastructure Protection:

- Fresh Water
- Sewage
- Electricity







Transportation Infrastructure:

Roadways







Transportation Infrastructure:

- Roadways
- Bridges

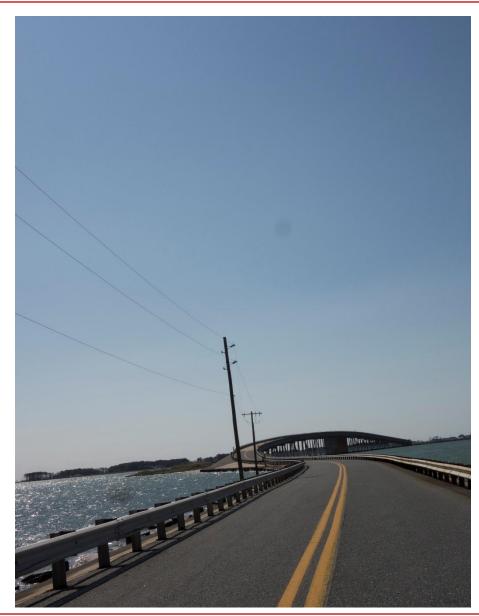




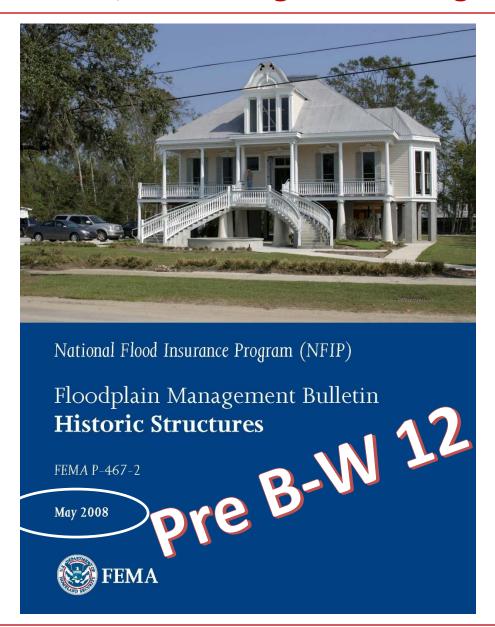


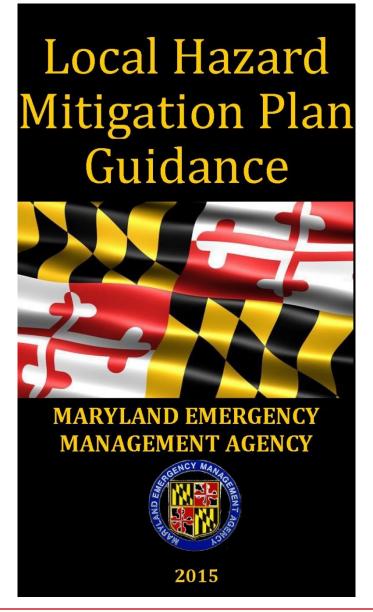
Transportation Infrastructure:

- Roadways
- Bridges
- Causeways













Types:

- Landscape Improvements
- Basic Improvements
- Building Improvements









Democratic and Republican
lawmakers agreed the White
House proposal would be costly
for the Jersey Shore.

Under Trump's plan, many could pay more for that insurance.

His proposal calls for "targeted premium increases" on people who have subsidized insurance and surcharges across the National Flood Insurance Program, to "make the program fiscally sustainable over time and begin paying down the NFIP's debt," budget documents said.

New Jersey lawmakers balked at those hikes. There were 229,595 federal flood-insurance policies in the Garden State through March — the fifth highest total nationwide, according to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. Nearly 61,000 more policies were in force in Pennsylvania, part of about five million nationwide.





Landscape Improvements:

- Bulkheads
- Rip-Rap
- Retension Ponds
- Berms
- Swales
- Disconnect from Stormwater
 Drainage System
- Impervious Surface Reduction
- Rain Gardens
- Drywells
- Native Plantings
- Rain Barrels







Basic Improvements:

- Maintenance
- Relocating / Elevating Critical Systems
- Installing Solar Collectors
- Using Flood-Damage Resistant Materials







Building Improvements:

- Elevation
- Wet Floodproofing
- Dry Floodproofing
- Relocation
- Acquisition and Demolition









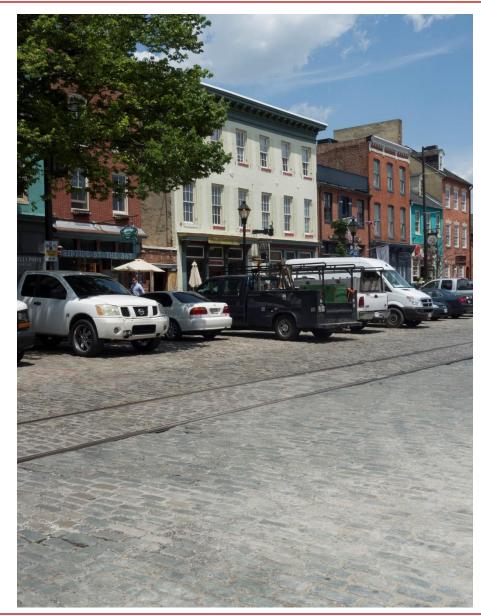






Elevation Issues:

Feasibility





- Feasibility
- Appearance
- Foundation Modifications



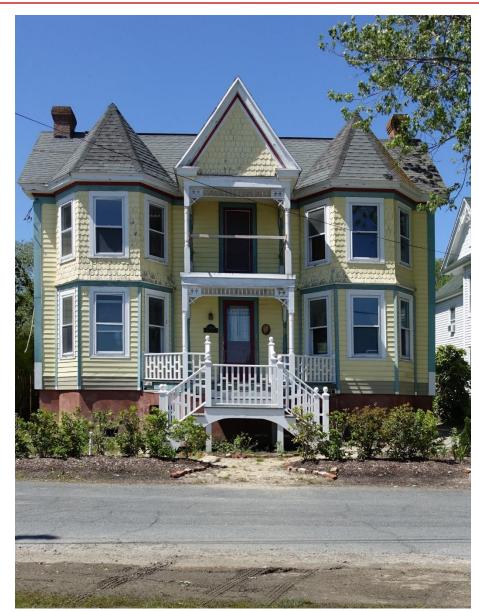


- Feasibility
- Appearance
- Foundation Modifications





- Feasibility
- Appearance
- Foundation Modifications
- Access







- Feasibility
- Appearance
- Foundation Modifications
- Access





- Feasibility
- Appearance
- Foundation Modifications
- Access
- Building Equipment and Systems





New Construction in a Historic Context







New Construction in a Historic Context







Wet Floodproofing Issues:

Use Below Flood Elevation



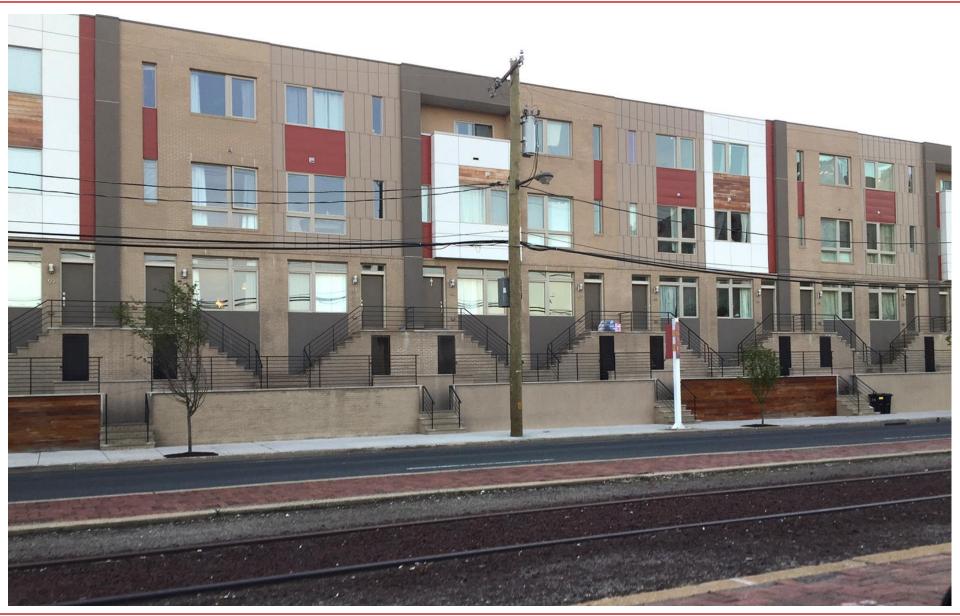
















- Use Below Flood Elevation
- Flood Openings





- Use Below Flood Elevation
- Flood Openings





- Use Below Flood Elevation
- Flood Openings
- Flood Resistant Materials







- Use Below Flood Elevation
- Flood Openings
- Flood Resistant Materials
- Building Systems and Equipment











- Construction Types
- Wall and Slab Surface Sealers
- Joint Sealers







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- Barriers and Shields







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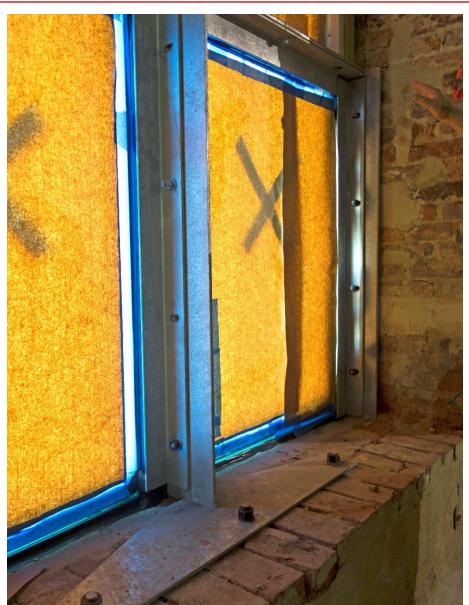
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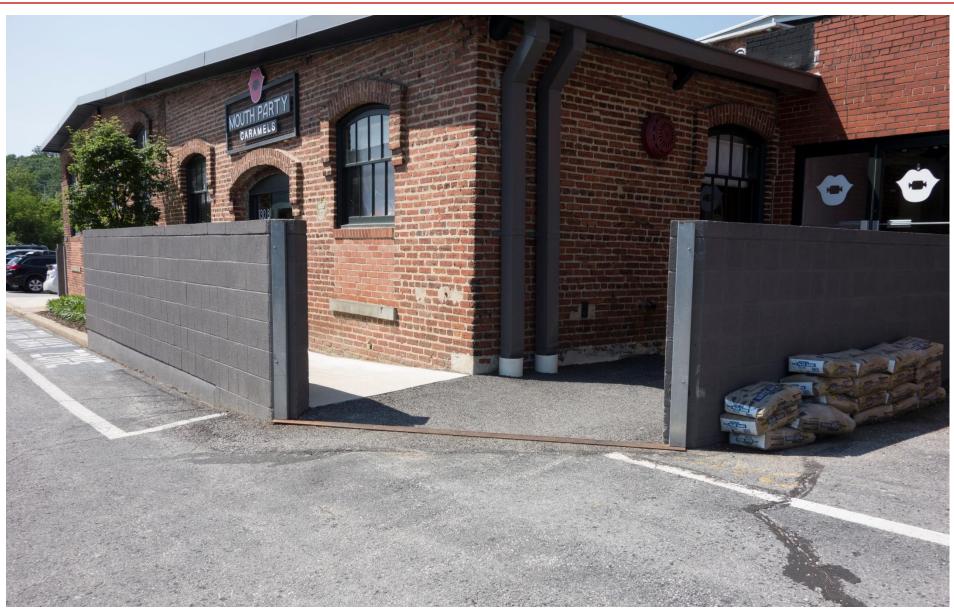


- Construction Types
- Wall and Slab Surface Sealers
- Joint Sealers
- Barriers and Shields
- Fenestration Modifications
- Secondary Drainage Systems



Perimeter Barriers







Perimeter Barriers







Relocation

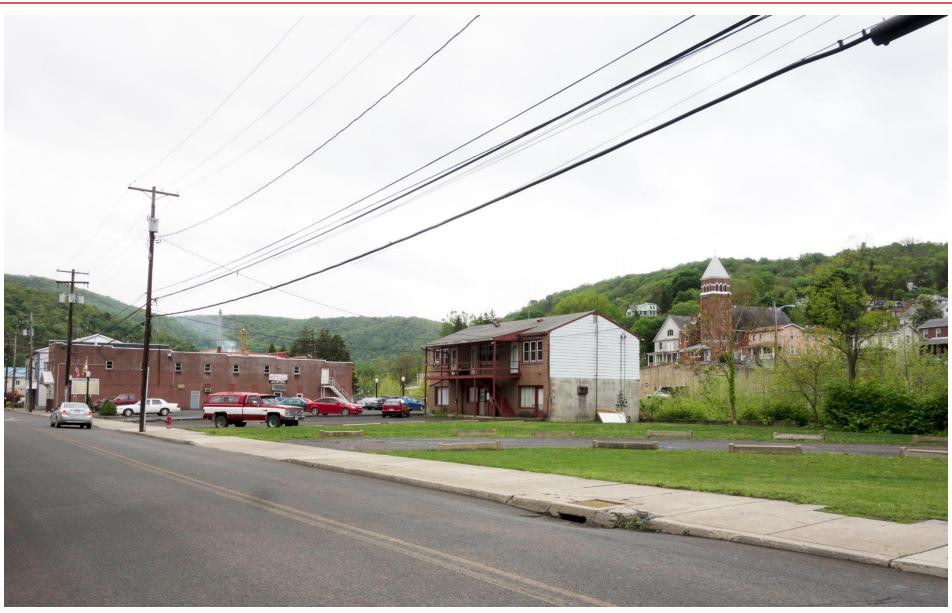






Acquisition / Demolition





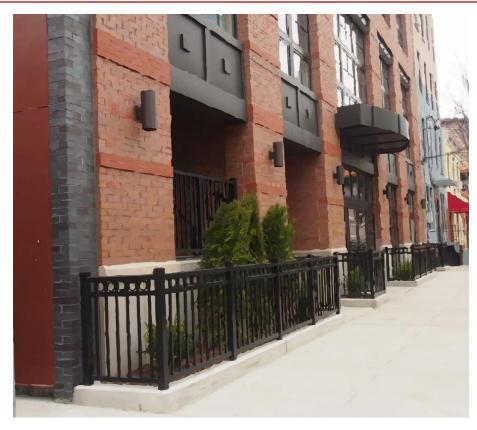


Need for Adaptation



First Steps:

- Understand the Threat
- Identify Vulnerable Properties
- Provide Framework for Property
 Protection that Maintains Integrity





Resilient Building Design Guidelines

October 19th 2015



Need for Adaptation





Moving to Higher Ground: Consideration for Migration



Migration Triggers:

- Interrupted Access
- Lack of Fresh Water
- Compromised Sewer Systems
- Local Industry Obsolescence
- Loss of Local Employment







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